



# Smart Card Technology Roadmap for Secure ID Applications

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### Agenda

- Primary standards & specifications:
  - ISO 7816, PCSC, X509
  - Open Card platforms (Javacard & Multos)
- Security standards and their challenges
  - FIPS 140, Common Criteria
- Specifications for interoperability
  - Global Platform
  - GSA specification
- Industry Specifications
  - GSM (presented in another El201 Session)
  - EMV
- References for use with RFPs



## Where do standards apply?

ISO 7816 PC/SC

X509 Open OS

FIPS 140 Common Criteria GSC specification

**Global Platform** 





- -Interface between the card & the terminal
- -Common driver interface for all smart card readers connected under Windows
- -Digital Signature format & associated certificates
- -In the smart card only, allows a common application development platform for in-card applications
- -Tamper resistance of a cryptographic device
- -Threat evaluations and secure application protections
- -Common way to find data files in cards & common application structures for US Government applications
- -Card application management and issuance in the card as well as in the back-end
- -Hardware specifications for smart cards and terminals
- -Multi application selection for smart cards
- -Credit & Debit: commands and related transaction flow



# Smart Cards for Logical Security

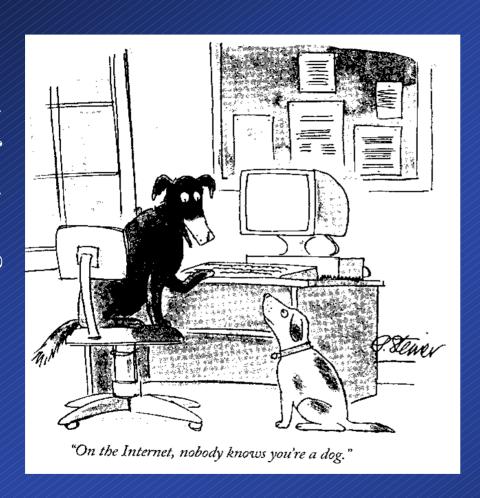


- PC/SC allows applications to be independent of the smart card reader (Windows drivers structure for hardware)
- Microsoft Crypto API allows applications to use crypto services of various crypto devices
- X.509 standard format for digital certificates

Still no standard mechanism to launch an application when a given smart card is inserted in reader PC



## New Yorker Magazine - 1993







## Issues for IT Security

- Moving beyond user name and password
- Managing internal and remote IT access
- Developing a systems view of physical and logical security
- Servicing beyond the network edge



## **Smart Cards for Physical Security**

- It is the "What We Own", or "Token" of ID Systems
- It is an intelligent, highly tamper resistant Token, allowing us to provide proof of who we are and the role we play
- It is a Highly Secure, portable credential platform providing
  - On-card security functions &
  - Intelligent interactions with reader



## Smart Card Role in an ID System







#### A personal database

- Store and safeguard information on an individual basis
- Local, portable storage of an individual's private information

#### A personal firewall

- Intelligent guardian of cardholder data verifying that requestors are authorized to access information
- Cardholder control of release of information

#### A personal terminal

- Validation of the authenticity and trustworthiness of card readers or terminals
- Strong validation of cardholder as rightful owner of the ID card

NIST Workshop: July 9, 2003



### Personal ID Cards

#### Personal Identification Cards

- Specific rights, privileges, and responsibilities
- Driver's license, membership card for an organization or club, credit card, border crossing document, badge for paid event, etc.

#### Secure Personal Identification Cards

- Extension to Personal Identification Cards
  - Includes best security technologies available smart cards and biometrics
  - Certifies identification and authentication of <u>user</u> and granted <u>privileges</u>
  - Confirms authenticity of <u>credential</u> through use of security markings
- Multiple applications on the same credential

ID systems that require the highest degree of security are combining smart card and biometric technologies.



## Technology Availability Readers and Reader ICs

- Multiple providers of off the shelve reader products:
  - General purpose
  - Public transportation
  - Access Control
  - Retail industry







- Integrated ICs supporting:
  - ISO14443
  - ISO15693
  - ISO14443 and ISO15693







Contactless comparison chart

	<u>14443</u>	<u>15693</u>	<u>Proximity</u>
Features			
Standards	ISO 14443 ISO 7810	ISO 15693 ISO 7810	None (de facto)
Frequency	13.56 MHz	13.56 MHz	125 kHzFrequency

Read range	~10 centimeters (~3-4 inches)	~1 meter (~3.3 feet)	~1 meter (~3.3 feet)
Chip types supported	Memory Wired logic Microcontroller	Memory Wired logic	Memory
Encryption and authentication functions	MIFARE, DES/3DES, AES, RSA, ECC	Supplier specific, DES/3DES	Supplier specific
Memory capacity range	64 to 64K bytes	256 and 2K bytes	8 to 256 bytes
Read/write ability	Read/write	Read/write	Read only
Data transfer rate (Kb/sec)	Up to 106 (ISO) Up to 848 (available)	Up to 26.6	Up to 4
Anti-collision Anti-collision	Yes	Yes	Optional
Card-to-reader authentication	Challenge/Response	Challenge/Response	Password
Hybrid card capability	Yes	Yes	Yes
Contact interface support	Yes	No	No

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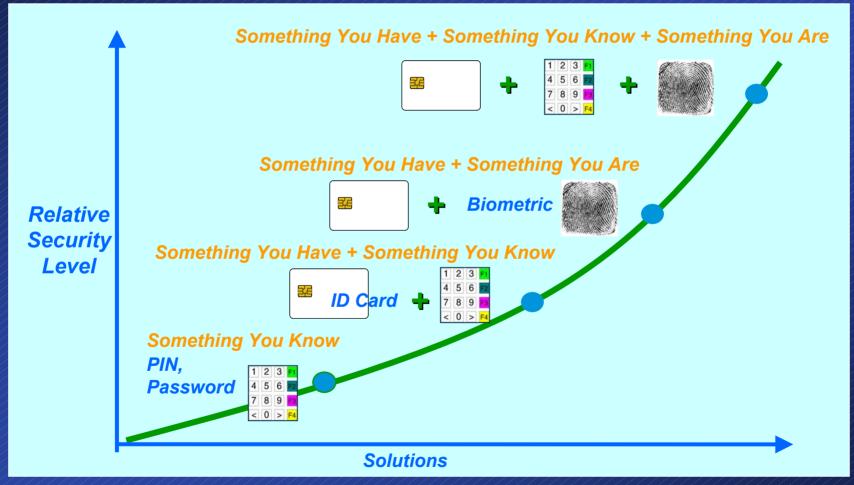
## Challenges Facing the Secure Identification Industry?

- When is visual authentication not enough?
- The maturity of machine-readable technology with more standards-based choices at lower costs
- The recognized need that exists to bind the identity of the cardholder to the card – how do you do it?
- How do you increase security without sacrificing speed and convenience?
- Managing <u>scalable</u> ID solutions that need <u>multiple</u> <u>technologies</u> with <u>security and privacy</u> from <u>point of issuance</u> to the <u>network edge</u>

...demands intelligent, secure, portable, rewritable platform

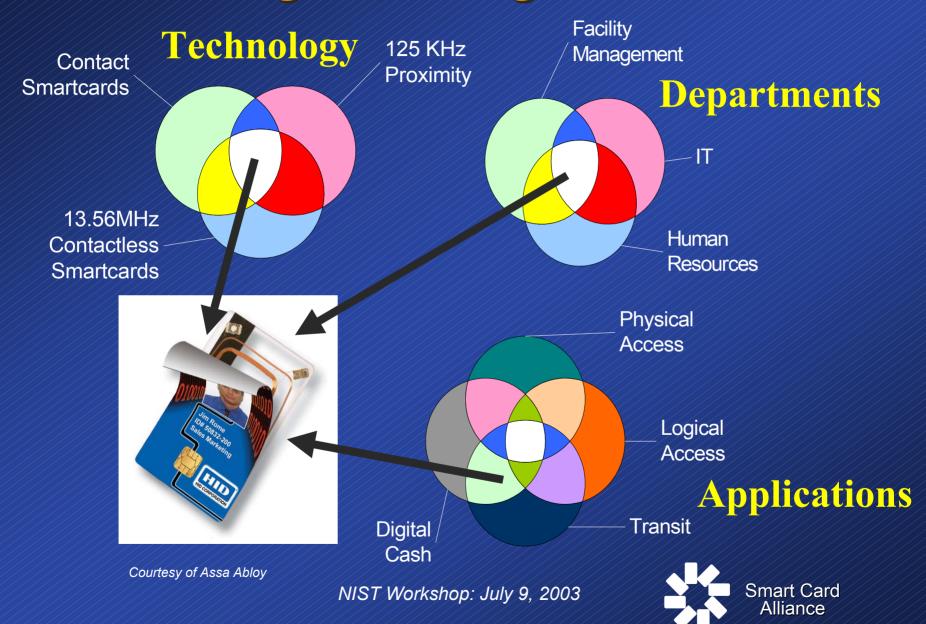


## **Enhanced Security Design Options**





## **Smart Badge Convergence**



# Conclusion: What about Interoperability?

- There are different aspects to interoperability
- Solutions available
  - Development in the cards have been simplified thanks to Java
  - Card edge interface and data formats are clarified with GSC-IS
  - Multi application selection is possible for cards and applications compatible with the Open Platform mechanism
  - Multi application card management with Global Platform
- Issues still pending
  - Management of biometrics templates and storage options
  - Agreement on policy issues for cross-certification of credentials

